Grammaticæ Latinæ COMPENDIUM.

OR AN

INTRODUCTION

TO THE

LATINE TONGUE.

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LONDON,

Printed in the Year, 1664.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO THE LATINE TONGUE.

IN the Latine Speech there be eight parts:

Noun,	declined.	Adverb,	undeclined
Pronoun,		Conjuction,	
Verb,		Præpoſition,	
Participle,		Interjection,	

A Noun is the Name of any thing: and it is either a Subſtantive, or an Adjective.

A Noun Subſtantive needeth no other word to ſhew his ſignification.

A Noun Adjective needeth some word to shew his signification.

A Noun is either Proper, as Charles, or Common, as, a Man.

There be two Numbers, singular, and plural. The singular Number speaketh but of one; the plural Number speaketh of more then one.

Nouns are declined with six Cases, in each Number, the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative, which may be known in the English, *thus*;

The Nominative, *a*, or *the* before a Verb: The Genitive, *of*: The Dative *to*, or *for*: The Accusative *a*, or *the* after a Verb: The Vocative, *ô*: The Ablative, *in, with, through, for, from*, and *by*, or *then*.

There be three distinct Genders, the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

There be five Declensions, which may be known by this Ending of the Genitive Cases singular. 1. æ, 2. i, 3. is, 4. ûs, 5. ëi.

The

The first Declension is of Nouns in a, most commonly of the Feminine Gender; except of Offices, or things belonging to the Male kind.

Singulariter		Pluraliter.	
Nom.	*a.*	Nom.	*æ.*
Gen.	*æ.*	Gen.	*arum.*
Dat.	*æ.*	Dat.	*is.*
Accuſ.	*am.*	Accuſ.	*as.*
Vocat.	*a.*	Vocat.	*æ.*
Ablat.	*â.*	Ablat.	*is.*

Filia, nata, mula, equa, liberta, and ſome few others, make abus in the Dative and Ablative plural; and ſome of them make both is, and abus.

The ſecond Declenſion is of Nouns ending in us, and er, commonly of the Maſculine Gender, and in um of the Neuter.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nom.	*us.*	Nom.	*i.*
Gen.	*i*	Gen.	*orum.*
Dat.	*o.*	Dat.	*is.*
Accuſ.	*um*	Accuſ.	*os.*
Voc.	*e.*	Voc.	*i.*
Ablat.	*o.*	Ablat.	*is.*

The Vocative is like the Nominative.

But if the Nominative end in us, the Vocative doth end in e except Deus, ô *Deus*, and filius, ô *fili*.

If the Nominative end in ius, (and be the Proper Name of a Man) the Vocative doth end in i.

All Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they be, do make the Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative alike, and in the plural Number they end in a.

The Nominative Caſe ſingular of the third Declenſion, hath divers endings, and are of all Genders.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nom.	*is.*	Nom.	*es.*
Gen.	*is.*	Gen.	*um.*
Dat.	*i.*	Dat.	*bus.*
Accuſ.	*em.*	Accuſ.	*es.*
Voc.	*is.*	Voc.	*es.*
Ablat.	*e.*	Ablat.	*bus.*

The fourth Declenſion is of Nouns ending in us, moſt commonly of the Maſculine Gender, or in u of the Neuter.

Sin.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nom.	us.	Nom.	us.
Gen.	us.	Gen.	uum.
Dat.	ui.	Dat.	ibus.
Accuſ.	um.	Accuſ.	us.
Vocat.	us.	Vocat.	us.
Ablat.	u.	Ablat.	ibus.

Some Nouns of the fourth Declenſion end in u, they have all Caſes alike in the ſingular Number, and are of the Neuter Gender.

The fift Declenſion is of Nouns ending in es, of the Feminine Gender; except Meridies, Maſculine, and dies, doubtful ſingular, and Maſculine plural.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nom.	es.	Nom.	es.
Gen.	ëi.	Gen.	erum.
Dat.	ëi.	Dat.	ebus.
Accuſ.	em	Accuſ.	es.
Vocat.	es.	Vocat.	es.
Ablat.	e.	Ablat.	elus.

Adjectives are declined with three Terminations, as, bonus, bona, bonum; or with two Terminations, as, triſtis, & triſte: or with one Termination, as, fælix.

What Case soever hath three endings, 1. is Masculine, 2. Feminine, 3. Neuter: If but two endings, 1. Masculine and Feminine, 2. Neuter: If but one ending, it is Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Gender.

Adjectives of three endings are thus declined.

	Singulariter	Pluraliter
N.	*us, a, um.*	*i, æ, a.*
G.	*i, æ, i.*	*orum, arum, orum.*
D.	*o, æ, o.*	*is, is, is.*
A.	*um, am, um.*	*os, as, a.*
V.	*e, a, um.*	*i, æ, a.*
A.	*o, â, o.*	*is, is, is.*

Adjectives of two endings are thus declined.

	Singulariter	Pluraliter
N.	*is, & e.*	*es, & a*
G.	*is.*	*ium.*
D.	*i.*	*ibus.*
A.	*em, & e*	*es, & a.*
V.	*is, & e.*	*es, & a.*
A.	*i.*	*ibus.*

Comparatives make the Genitive Case plural in *um*, and so do some other Adjectives. Ad-

Adjectives of one ending are thus declined.

Singulariter	Nom.	x.	Pluraliter	Nom.	es, & ia.
	Gen.	is.		Gen.	um, ium.
	Dat.	i.		Dat.	ibus.
	Ac.	em, & x.		Ac.	es, & ia.
	Voc.	x.		Voc.	es, & ia.
	Ablat.	e, i.		Ablat.	ibus.

These Adjectives, unus, totus, solus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, neuter, make their Genitive case singular in ius, and their Dative in i; the six last want the Vocative Case.

Note that alius makes aliud in the Neuter Gender.

Ambo and duo are thus declined only plural:

	N. V.	Accus.	Genit.	D. & A.
Plural.	o	os	orum	obus.
	a	as	arum	abus.
	o	o	orum	obus.

There be three degrees of Comparison, the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Comparative in or is thus declined.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nom.	*or, us,*	Nom.	*ores, ora.*
Gen.	*oris.*	Gen.	*orum.*
Dat.	*ori.*	Dat.	*bus.*
Accu.	*orem, us.*	Accu.	*ores, ora.*
Vocat.	*or, us.*	Voc.	*ores, ora.*
Ablat.	*ore, ori.*	Ablat.	*bus.*

A Pronoun is a word implying a Person, or a thing, used in shewing and rehearsing any matter.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, Substantives, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, Adjectives; whereof four have the Vocative Case, tu, meus, noster, and nostras, the rest do want it.

To which may be added, qui, quisquis, idem, and cujas.

Singulariter		Pluraliter	
Nom.	*Ego.*	Nom.	*Nos.*
Gen.	*mei.*	G.	*nostrum, nostri.*
Dat.	*mihi.*	Dat	*nobis.*
Accus.	*me.*	Accus.	*nos.*
Voc.	*caret.*	Voc.	*caret.*
Abl.	*à, me.*	Abl.	*à nobis.*

Singu-

Singulariter	Nom.	*tu.*	Pluraliter	Nom.	*vos.*
	Gen.	*tui.*		G *vestrum, vestri*	
	Dat.	*tibi.*		Dat.	*vobis.*
	Accuſ	*te.*		Accuſ.	*vos.*
	Voc	*ô tu.*		Voc.	*ô vos.*
	Abl.	*à te.*		Abl.	*à vobis.*

Sing. Plur. } Gen. *ſui.* Dat *ſibi.* Accuſ. *ſe.* Ablat. *à ſe.*

Singulariter	N.	*ille, illa, illud.*	Pluraliter	N.	*illi, illæ, illa.*
	G.	*illius.*		G	*illorum, illarum, illorũ.*
	D.	*illi.*		D.	*illis.*
	A.	*illum, illam, illud.*		A.	*illos, illas, illa.*
	V.	*caret.*		V.	*caret.*
	A.	*illo, illa, illo.*		A.	*illis.*

Iſte and ipſe are declined alike, but ipſe in the Neuter Gender of the Nominative and Accuſative caſe ſingular, maketh ipſum.

Sin-

Singulariter

N. hic, hæc, hoc.
G. hujus.
D. huic.
A. hunc, hanc, hoc.
V. caret.
A. hoc, hâc, hoc

Pluraliter

N. hi, hæ, hæc.
G. horum, harum, horum.
D. his.
A. hos, has, hæc.
V. caret.
A. his.

Singulariter

N. is, ea, id.
G. ejus.
D. ei.
A. eum, am, id
V. caret.
A. eo, eâ, eo.

Pluraliter

N. ii, ea, ea.
G. eorum, earum, eorum.
D. iis, vel eis.
A. eos, eas, ea.
V. caret.
A. iis, vel eis.

Singulariter

N. qui, quæ, quod.
Gen. cujus.
Dat. cui.
A. quem, am, od.
Voc. caret.
Ablat. quo, quâ, quo, vel qui.

Pluraliter

N. qui, æ, æ.
G. quorum, -arum, orũ.
D. quibus, queîs.
A. quos, as, æ.
V. caret.
A. quibus, queîs.

Nom.

Nom. *Quiſqnis, quicqnid.*
Accuſ. *Quicqnid.*
Ablat. *Quoquo, qnaqua, qnoqno.*

Noſtras, Veſtras, Cujas, are declined like Adjectives of two endings.

Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, are declined like Adjectives of three endings, except, that meus in the Vocative caſe ſingular maketh mi, mea, meum.

A Pronoun hath three Perſons:

1. Ego, *I*: Nos, *We*. 2. Tu, *Thou*: Vos, *Ye*. 3. Ille, *He*: Illi, *They*.

All others, and alſo all Nouns, are the third Perſon, except the Vocative caſe.

A Verb is a word, that ſignifieth doing: as Amo, *I do love*: ſuffering, as, Amor, *I am loved*: or, being, as, Sum, *I am*.

A Verb is perſonal, or impersonal.

Of Verbs Perſonals there be four kinds; Active, Paſſive, Neuter, and Deponent.

A

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do; as Amo, *I love*; and by putting to r, it may be a Passive, as Amor.

A Verb Passive endeth in or, and signifieth to suffer; as Amor, *I am loved*: and by putting away r, it becomes an Active; as Amo.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m; as Sum, *I am*; and cannot take r, to make it a Passive: And it is Englished sometimes Actively; as, Curro, *I run*: sometimes Passively; as, Ægroto, *I am sick*.

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, and yet signifieth to do; as, Loquor, *I speak*.

A Verb hath four Moods; the Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, and Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood sheweth, demandeth, or doubteth.

The Imperative, commandeth, exhorteth, or intreateth.

The Subjunctive either hath a Con-

Conjunction joyned with him, or an Adverb of wishing; or else some of these signs, *May*, *can*, *might*, *would*, *could*, *should*, *ought*.

The Infinitive hath the sign to; as, Amare, *To love*.

A Verb hath five Tenses, which do expresse the Time, present, past, or to come.

The Present Tense speaketh of the Time present; as, Amo, *I do love*: or, Amor, *I am loved*.

The Præterimperfect Tense is known by the signs; *did*, *was*, *were*.

The Præterperfect Tense is known by the signs; *have*, *have been*.

The Præterpluperfect Tense is known by the signs; *had*, *had been*.

The Future Tense speaketh of the Time to come, with the signs, *shall*, or *will be*.

A Verb personal hath three Persons in both Numbers, answerable to the three Persons of the Pronouns.

A Verb hath four Conjugations.

1. Hath a long before re, and ris.
2. Hath e long before re, and ris.
3. Hath e short before re, and ris.
4. Hath i long before re, and ris.

A Verb hath three Gerunds, which end in di, do, dum, and have the signification Active and Passive.

A Verb hath two Supines: The first Supine ends in um, and signifies actively; as, Amatum, *To love.* The latter Supine ends in u, and signifies passively; as, Amatu, *To be loved.*

A Verb hath four Participles; two of the Active voice, and two of the Passive voice: Scil.

1. A Participle of the Present Tense, whose Latine ends in ans, or ens, and the English in *ing*.

2. A Participle of the Future in rus; as, Amaturus, *To love.*

3. A Participle of the Præter Tense, whose Latine ends in tus, sus, xus, (and one in üus, mortüus) and the English in *d*, *t*, or *n*.

4. A

4. A Participle of the Future in dus; as, Amandus, *To be loved.*

The Form of the four Conjugations.

1. o, as, avi, atum, are.
2. eo, es, ui, um, ere.
3. o, is, i, um, ere.
4. io, is, ivi, itum, ire.

Indicative præsens.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
1.	o, as, at.	amus, atis, ant.
2.	eo, es, et.	emus, etis, ent.
3.	o, is, it.	imus, itis, unt.
4.	io, is, it.	imus, itis, iunt.

Præterimperfect Tense.

	Singular.	*Plural.*
1.	abam, bas, bat.	abamus, batis, bant.
2.	ebam, bas, bat.	ebamus, batis, bant.
3.	ebam, bas, bat.	ebamus, batis, bant.
4.	iebam, bas, bat.	iebamus, batis, bant

Præterperfect Tense.

Singular. *Plural.*

i, isti, it. | imus, istis, erunt, vel ere.

Præterpluperfect Tense.

Singular. *Plural.*

eram, eras, erat. | eramus, eratis, erant.

The

Future Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. 2. bo, bis bit.	bimus, bitis, bunt.
3. 4. am, es, et.	emus, etis, ent.

The Imperative, Præſent Tenſe.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
1.	a, et ato, ato.	emus	ate, ent atote, anto.
2.	e, eat eto, eto.	eamus	ete, eant etote, ento.
3.	e, at ito, ito.	amus	ite, ant itote, unto.
4.	i, iat ito, ito	iamus	ite, iant itote, iunto.

The Subjunctive, Præſent Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
1. em, es, et.	emus, etis, ent.
2. 3. 4. am, as, at.	amus, atis, ant.

Præterimperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
rem, res, ret.	remus, retis, rent.

Præter-

Præterperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
rim, ris, rit.	rimus, ritis, rint.

Præterpluperfect Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
iſſem, iſſes, iſſet.	iſſemus, iſſetis, iſſent.

Future Tenſe.

Singular.	*Plural.*
ero, eris, erit.	erimus, eritis, erint.

The Infinitive Mood.

Præſent and Præterimperfect Tenſe.	are. ere. ere. ire.	*Præterperfect and Præterpluperfect Tenſe.*	viſſe. iſſe. iſſe. iviſſe.
Future Tenſe.	-turum eſſe.		

Gerunds.

1. andi, do, dum.
2. endi, do, dum.
3. endi, do, dum.
4. iendi, do, dum.

Supines. um, u.

Participles. ans, ens, rus.

Verbs in or, are formed in ſome Tenſes by the Verb Sum, which is declined and formed as followeth: And ſo

so is Possum, which wants the Imperative Mood.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, *To be.*

Indicative Mood, Præsent Tense.

Sing. Sum, es, est. *Plur.* sumus, estis, sunt.

The Præterimperfect Tense.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Eram, eras, erat.	eramus, eratis, erant.

The Præterperfect Tense.

Sin. Fui, isti, it. *Pl.* fuimus, istis, { erunt. ere.

The Præterpluperfect Tense.

S. Fueram, ras, rat. *P.* ramus, ratis, rant.

The Future Tense.

Sin Ero, eris, erit. *Pl.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
Sis,		{ sitis,	
Es. { sit. esto	Simus,	este,	{ sint sunto.
Esto,		estote.	

Subjunctive Mood, Present Tense.

Sin. Sim, sis, sit. *Plur.* simus, sitis, sint.

Præterimperfect Tense.

Sin. Essem, ses, set. *Pl.* essemus, etis, ent.

Præter-

Præterperfect Tenſe.

Sin. Fuerim, ris, rit. *Pl.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Præterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sin. Fuiſſem, ſes, ſet. *Pl.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future Tenſe.

Sin. Fuero, ris, rit. *Pl.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Præſent and Imperfect Tenſe. eſſe. *Preterperfect and Pluperf.* fuiſſe.

Future Tenſe. Fore, vel futurum eſſe.

The form of the 4. Conjugations paſſive.

1. or, aris, vel are, atus ſum vel fui, ari, atus, andus.
2. eor, eris, vel ere, us ſum vel fui, eri, us, endus.
3. or, eris, vel ere, us ſum vel fui, i, us, endus.
4. ior, iris, vel ire, itus ſum vel fui, iri, itus, iendus.

Indicative, Præſent.

Singular.		*Pluraliter*
1 or, aris, are,	atur.	amur, amini, antur.

2. eor.

2. eor, {eris, ere,	etur.	emur, emini, entur.
3. or, {eris, ere,	itur.	imur, imini, untur.
4. ior, {iris, ire.	itur.	imur, imini, iuntur.

Præterimperfect Tenſe.

Sing. bar, baris, vel bare, batur.

Plur. bamur, bamini, bantur.

Præterperfect Tenſe.

Sing. us, ſum vel fui; us, es, vel fuiſti; us, eſt, vel fuit.

Pl. i, ſumus, vel fuimus: i, eſtis, vel fuiſtis; i, ſunt, fuerunt, vel fuere.

Præterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. us, eram, vel fueram: us, eras, vel fueras: us, erat, vel fuerat.

Plur. i, eramus, vel fueramus; i, eratis, vel fueratis; i, erant, vel fuerant.

Future Tenſe.

Singular.		*Plur.*
1, 2. bor, {beris, bere,	bitur,	bimur, bimini, buntur.
3, 4. ar, {eris, ere,	etur.	emur, emini, entur.

Imperativ

Imperative Mood.

Singular.		*Plural.*	
1.	are, etur / ator, ator.	emur, amini,	entur / antor.
2.	ere, eatur / etor, etor.	eamur, emini,	eantur / entor.
3.	ere, atur / itor, itor.	amur, imini,	antur / untor.
4.	ire, iatur / itor, itor.	iamur, imini,	iantur / iuntor.

Subjunctive, Preſent Tenſe.

Singular.		*Plural.*
er	eris, / ere, etur.	emur, emini, entur.
ar	aris, / are, atur.	amur, amini, antur.

Præterimperfect Tenſe.

Singular.		*Plural.*
rer,	reris, / rere, retur.	remur, remini, rentur.

Præterperfect Tenſe.

Sing. us, ſim, vel fuerim; us, ſis, vel fueris; us, ſit, vel fuerit.

Plur. i, ſimus, vel fuerimus; i, ſitis, vel fueritis; i, ſint, vel fuerint.

Præter-

Præterpluperfect Tenſe.

Sing. us, eſſem, vel fuiſſem; us, eſſes, vel fuiſſes; us, eſſet, vel fuiſſet.

Plur. i, eſſemus, vel fuiſſemus; i, eſſetis, vel fuiſſetis; i, eſſent, vel fuiſſent.

Future Tenſe.

Sing. us, ero, vel fuero; us, eris, vel fueris; us, erit, vel fuerit.

Plur. i, erimus, vel fuerimus; i, eritis, vel fueritis; i, erunt, vel fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Præſent & Preterimperfect Tenſe. ari. eri. i. iri.

Præterperfect, and Præterpluperfect Tenſe. tum eſſe, vel fuiſſe,

Future Tenſe. tum, iri, vel andum, endum, endum, iendum. eſſe.

Participles.

Præter. Tenſe.	*Future in* dus.
1. atus.	1. andus.
2. ctus.	2. endus.
3. ctus.	3. endus.
4. itus.	4. iendus.

Verbs Impersonals are formed in the third Person singular only.

Eo and Queo make *ibam* and quibam in the Preterimperfect Tense of the Indicative Mood, and ibo and quibo in the Future Tense; and their Gerunds, eundi, do, dum, queundi, do, dum.

Of certain irregular Verbs.

POssum, potes, potui, posse, to may, can, or to be able.

Volo, vis, volui, velle, volendi, do, dum, *supinis caret*, volens, to will, or to be willing.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle, nolendi, do, dum, *supinis caret*, nolens, to nill, or to be unwilling.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, do, dum: *supinis caret*, malens; to have rather, or to be more willing.

Edo, edis, vel es, edi, edere, vel esse, edendi, do, dum, esum, esu, vel estum, estu, edens, esurus, vel esturus; to eat.

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus; to be made, or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, do dum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus, to bear, or ſuffer.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri, latus, ferendus; to be born, or ſuffered.

Poſſum volo, malo, have no Imperative Mood.

Imperfect Tenſe.

Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, as, at, amus, atis, ant. Ferebar, &c.

Future Tenſe.

Potero, is, it, imus, itis, unt.

Volam, nolam, malam, edam, fiam, feram, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

Imperative Mood.

Noli, nolito. *Plural.* Nolite, nolitote.

Es, eſto, ede, edito. { edat, eſto, edito. } Edamus. { edite, eſte, eſtote, editote, } edant, edunto.

Fito, { fiat, fito, } Fiamus. { fite, fitote, } { fiant, fiunto. }

Fer,

Fer, { ferat, } Fera- { ferte, } { ferant
ferto, { ferto, } mus, { fertote, } { ferunto.
Ferre, { feratur, } Fera- { imi- } { antur,
fertor, { fertor, } { mur, } { ni, } { antur.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent Tenſe.

Poſſim, velim, nolim, malim, is, it, imus, itis, int.

Edam, fiam, feram, as, at, amus, atis, ant. Ferar, &c.

Præterimperfect Tenſe.

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem, vel Eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

As Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit, delectare. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt, vel fuit, ſtuditum erat, vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their Engliſh this ſign, *it*, **or** *there*; **as,** decet, *it becometh.* Oportet aliquem eſſe: *there muſt be ſome body.*

A Participle is derived of a Verb, and declined like a Noun Adjective.

There be four kinds of Participles.

1. Of the Present Tense, whose English ends in *ing*, and the Latine in ans, or ens; as, amans, *loving*; docens, *teaching*.

2. Of the Future Tense, whose Latine ends in rus, and signifieth to *do*, like the Infinitive Mood active; as, amaturus, *to love*, or *about to love*.

3. Of the Preter Tense, whose English ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*, and the Latine in tus, sus, xus; as, amatus, *loved*; visus, *seen*; nexus, *knit*; and one in uus; mortuus, *dead*.

4. Of the Future Tense, whose Latine ends in dus, and signifies to *suffer*, like the Infinitive Mood of the passive voice; as, amandus, *to be loved*.

Participles of the Present Tense are declined like Adjectives of one Termination.

Participles of other Tenses are declined

clined like Adjectives of three Terminations.

AN Adverb is joyned to Verbs, Nouns, or other words, to declare their signification.

A Conjunction joyneth words and sentences together.

A Preposition is set before other words, either in composition, or in construction.

AN Interjection signifies the passion of the Mind under an unperfect voice.

General Rules for the Genders of Nouns of any declension.

THe Proper *Names of* Men, Months, Rivers, Winds, *&c. are the* Masculine *Gender.*

So are the common Names of Offices, *and things, belonging only to the Male kind.*

The Proper names of Women, Cities,

Countries, Iſlands, &c. *are the* Feminine *Gender.*

So are the Common names of Offices, *and things, belonging only to the Female kind.*

But Sulmo *and* Agragas *are* Maſcul. Argos, Tybur, *and* Prœneſte *are* Neuters: Augur *is both* Maſc. *and* Neut. Gender.

The Appellative *names of* Trees *are the* Feminine Gender; *except* Spinus, *and* Oleaſter, Maſculines: Siler, ſuber, thus, robur, *and* acer, *are* Neuters.

Nouns ending in um, *or* on, *and Nouns not varied in any Caſe, are the* Neuter Gender.

Nouns ſignifying Offices, *or things, belonging both to the Male, and Female kind, are both* maſcul. *and* femin. Gender.

Special Rules *principally* for the Genders of Nouns of the third Declenſion.

1. Special Rule.

NOuns *not increaſing in the* Genitive *Caſe* ſingular, *are the* feminine Gender;

der; *as*, nubes, nubis; mater, matris: *Except* Callis, caulis, follis, collis, menſis, enſis; fuſtis, funis, panis, penis crinis, ignis; caſſis, faſcis torris, ſentis, piſcis, unguis; vermis, vectis, poſtis, axis, &c. *are the* maſculine *gender*.

And Nouns ending in er, *are the* maſc. *gender*, *except* mater, &c.

Nouns ending in e, *as* mare, rete, &c. *are* Neuters. *Alſo* Hyppomanes, cacoethes, [virus *and* pelagus] *are* Neuters: Vulgus *is* maſcul. *and* neuter.

Finis, corbis, canalis, anguis, clunis, torquis, &c. *are the* doubtful *gender*.

2. Special Rule.

Nouns increaſing long in the Genitive *Caſe* ſingular, *are the* feminine *gender*; *as*, pietas, pietatis, &c.

Except. 1. *Theſe Nouns of* one *Syllable are the* maſculine *gender*, Sal, ſol, ren, ſplen, pes, præs, glis *gliris*, vas *vadis*, mos, flos, ros, mus, dens, mons, pons, fons, ſeps, gryps, grex *gregis*, &c.

2. *Nouns ending in* n, *alſo in* o, *ſignifying a body*, *are the* maſculine *gender*; *ſo are* ſenio, ternio, *and* ſermo. 3. *Nouns*

3. *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *are the* maſculine *gender: Alſo* Torrens, nefrens, oriens, elephas, magnes, tapes, lebes, thorax, phœnix, bombyx (*for a Worm*:) *And many ending in* dens; *as*, rudens, bidens, *and* tridens, (*for inſtruments*) &c.

4. *Thoſe Nouns of* one *Syllable*, Mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vas *vaſis*, os *oſſis*, & *oris*; rus, thus, jus, crus, pus, *and ſome Nouns ending in* al, *and in* ar; *as*, capital, laquear, *are the* Neuter *gender:* Halec *is both* feminine *and* neuter.

5. *Theſe Nouns are the* doubtful *gender*, Pithon, ſcrobs, ſerpens, grus, perdix, lynx, lymax, ſtirps (*the ſtock of a Tree*) *and* calx, *the heel of a foot*; *and* dies, &c.

3. Special Rule.

Nouns increaſing ſhort in the Genitive *Caſe* ſingular, *are the* maſculine *gender*; *as*, Sanguis, ſanguinis, &c.

Except. 1. *Nouns of more then* two *Syllables ending in* do, *and* go; *as* dulcedo, compago, &c. *are the* feminine *gender.*

2. *Alſo*

2. *Alſo* Grando, compes, teges, ſeges, arbor, hyems, bacchar. ſyndon, icon, aedon, caſſis *caſſidis*, ſandyx, pecus *pecudis*, cuſpis, forfex, forceps, carex, ſupellex; appendix, hiſtrix, coxendix, filix, &c. *are the* feminine *gender.*

3. *Likewiſe* Greek *Nouns ending* in as, is, *and* ys, *are the* feminine *gender.*

4. *Nouns, that ſignifie a thing without life, ending in* a, en, ar, ur, us, put, *are the* neuter *gender.*

But Pecten, *and* furfur, *are* maſculines.

Cadaver, verberis, iter, ſuber, tuber, (*for a Toad-ſtool*) uber, gingiber, laſer, cicer, piper, papaver, ſiſer, ſiler, æquor, marmor, ador, *and* pecus *pecoris*, &c. *are the* neuter *gender.*

6. *Theſe Nouns are the* doubtful *gender*, Cardo, margo, cinis, obex; pulvis, adeps, pumex, ramex, imbrex, onyx, ſilix, cutex, cortex, *&c.*

Some Nouns are declined like Subſtantives, *and yet are* Adjectives *both in nature and uſe*; *as*, Pauper, puber, degener, uber; dives, locuples, ſoſpes, comes,

ſuperſtes, *and ſome few others.*

Theſe Nouns have a certain proper declining to themſelves, Campeſter, volucer, celeber, celer, ſaluber: pedeſter, equeſter, acer, paluſter, alacer, *and* ſylveſter, &c. *as,* hic celer, hæc celeris, hoc celere: *and ſo all the reſt.*

Of irregular Nouns.

PErgamus, *and* Supellex, *are* feminine *in the ſingular number*, *and* neuter *plural.*

Raſtrum, frænum, filum, capiſtrum, *are* neuter *ſingular*: maſculine, *and* neuter *plural.*

Argos *and* Cœlum *are* neuter *ſingular*, *and* maſculine *plural.*

Nundinum, epulum, *and* balneum, *are* neuter *ſingular*, *and* feminine *plural of the firſt Declenſion*: *but* balnea *is read alſo in the Plural number.*

Mænalus, Dindimus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænerus, Maſſicus, Gargarus, &c. *are* maſculine *ſingular*, *and* neuter *plural.*

Sibilus,

Sibilus, jocus, locus, *are* maſculine *ſingular: and both* maſculine, *and* neuter *plural.*

Aptotes *vary no caſe: as*, fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, &c. *many ending in* u, *and* i: *as*, cornu, frugi: *Alſo*, Tempe, tot, quot, *and all numbers, from three to an hundred*: *as*, quatuor, quinque, ſex, &c.

Monoptotes *have only one Caſe*: as, Noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, promptu permiſſu: *but* aſtus *and* inficias *are read in the Plural number.*

Diptotes *have only* two *Caſes*; as, fortis, forte, ſpontis, ſponte; plus, pluris; repetundarum, repetundis; jugeris, jugere; verberis, verbere; ſuppetiæ, ſuppetias; tantundem, tantidem; impetis, impete; vicem, vice, &c.

Verberis, vicem, plus, *and* jugeris, *have all Caſes in the plural Number*: Vicis *and* vici *are ſometimes read.*

Triptotes *have only* three *Caſes in the ſingular Number*: *as*, precis, precem, prece: opis, opem, ope.

Frugis *and* ditionis *uſually want the* Nominative

Nominative *Caſe*; *and* vis *the* Dative.

Relatives, *Interrogatives*, *Diſtributives*, *Partitives*, *Indefinites*, *and all Pronouns*, (*except* Tu, meus, noſter *and* noſtras) *want* commonly *the* Vocative *Caſe*.

Proper Names commonly *want the plural Number*: *Alſo the names of Corn*, *of things ſold by weight*, *of Herbs*, *of Liquors*, *of Metals*, uſually *want the plural Number*.

Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulſum, defrutum, thus, *have only the* Nominative, Accuſative *and* Vocative *Caſes in the plural Number*.

Theſe Maſculines *want the Plural number*; Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, ſanguis, æther, nemo, &c.

Theſe Feminines *want* commonly *the Plural number*: Pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, tuſſis, pix, humus, lues, ſitis, fuga, quies, bilis, ſenectus, juventus, &c.

Soboles, labes, *and all Nouns of the* fiſt *Declenſion* (*except* res, ſpecies, facies, acies *and* dies) *have only the* Nominative, Accuſative

Accuſative *and* Vocative *Caſes in the Plural number.*

Theſe Neuters *want the Plural number*; Delicium, ſenium, lethum, cœnum, ſalum; barathrum, virus, vitrum, viſcum, penum, gelu, ſolium, jubar, &c.

Theſe Maſculines *want the Singular number*: manes, majores, cancelli, liberi, antes, [menſes, *profluvium*] lemures, faſti, [minores, *for poſterity*] natales, penates; *and ſome names of great places*, *as*, Gabii, locri, &c.

Theſe Feminines *want the Singular number*: Exuviæ, phaleræ, grates, manubiæ, idus, antiæ, induciæ, inſidiæ, minæ, excubiæ, nonæ, nugæ, tricæ, calendæ, quiſquiliæ, thermæ, cunæ, diræ, exequiæ, inferiæ, feriæ, primitiæ, [plagæ *for nets*] valvæ, divitiæ, nuptiæ, lactes; *and the names of great places*; *as*, Thebæ, *and* Athenæ, &c.

Theſe Neuters *want the Singular number moſt commonly*: Mænia, teſqua, præcordia, luſtra *ferarum*, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, caſtra, juſta, ſponſalia, roſtra,

roſtra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata, Bactra, Georgica, fradra, &c.

Some Greek *Nouns of the* third *Declenſion make their* Accuſative *Caſe ſingular in* a; *as*, Caſſis, caſſida; æther, æthera; crater, cratera; panther, panthera: *and from theſe come* Caſſida, æthera, cratera, panthera; Nominative *Caſes of the* firſt *Declenſion.*

Certain Nouns are declined after the form of two *declenſions*; *as*, Oreſtes; *Genit.* Oreſtæ, & Oreſtis: Paſcha paſchæ, & paſchatis: Schema, ſchematis: *and in the* Ablative *ſingular* Schemâ, &c.

Alſo Laurus, quercus, pinus, [ficus *for both fruit and tree*] colus, penus [cornus *for the tree*] lucus, domus, &c. *are both of the* ſecond *and* fourth *Declenſion.*

Certain Nouns, *both* Subſtantives *and* Adjectives (*derived of* Subſtantives) *have ſeveral* Nominative *Caſes ſingular*; *and ſome of them divers* Genders; *as*, Tonitrus *and* tonitru; clypeus *and* clypeum; baculus *and* baculum; ſenſus *and* ſenſum; tignus *and* tignum; tapetum, tapete *and* tapes;

tapes; punctus *and* punctum; ſinapi *and* ſinapis, &c.

Alſo Gibbus *and* gibber; cucumis *and* cucumer; ſtipis *and* ſtips; cinis *and* ciner, &c.

Likewiſe, Inermus *and* inermis; hilaris *and ſometime* hilarus, &c.

Rules for declining of Verbs.

AS, in præſenti perfectum format in avi; *as*, NO, nas, navi, &c. atum in ſupino.

Except Lavo, vi, lotum, lautum *and* lavatum; juvo, vi, *compounds*, jutum; nexo, *as*, ſeco, ui, tum; neco, necui, nectum; mico, ui; plico, ui, *compounds*, atum *or* itum; frico, ui, ctum: domo, ui, itum; tono, ui, itum: ſono, ui, itum: crepo, ui, itum; veto, ui, itum; cubo, ui, itum; do, dedi, datum; ſto, ſteti, ſtatum, &c.

NEXO *and* labo *want both the Præterperfect Tenſe and the Supines.*

Es, in præſenti perfectum format, ui, dens, itum in ſupino; ut, Habeo, habui, habitum, &c.

Except Jubeo, juſſi, juſſum; ſorbeo, ui,

ui, *and* psi, sorptum; mulceo, si, sum; luceo, xi; sedeo, di, sessum; video, vidi, visum; prandeo, di, sum; strideo, stridi; suadeo, suasi, suasum; rideo, risi, risum; ardeo, arsi, arsum; pendeo, pependi, pensum; mordeo, momordi, morsum; spondeo, spospondi, sponsum; tondeo, totondi, tonsum; urgeo, ursi, ursum; mulgeo, mulsi & mulxi, sum & ctum; frigeo, frixi; lugeo, luxi, ctum; augeo, auxi, auctum; fleo, fles, flevi, fletum; impleo, vi, tum; maneo, si, sum; torqueo, torsi, torsum & tortum; hæreo, hæsi, sum; torreo, ui, stum; censeo, ui, sum; veo *makes* vi; *as* caveo, vi, cautum; faveo, vi, fautum; moveo, vi, tum; foveo, vi, tum; voveo, vi, tum; ferveo, vi & bui; niveo, nives; *compounds*, nivi & nixi; cieo, civi, citum; vieo, vievi, vietum, &c.

Tertia præteritum formabit, ut hic manifestum.

Bo, bi, tum; *as* bibo, bibi, bibitum, &c.

Except Scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum; incumbo, ui, itum, &c.

Co, ci, ctum; *as* ico, ici, ictum, &c.

Except

Except Vinco, vici, victum; parco, peperci & parſi, parcitum & parſum; dico, dixi, dictum; duco, duxi, ductum, &c.

Do, di, ſum, *as* mando, mandi, manſum, &c.

Except Scindo, ſcidi, ſciſſum; findo, fidi, fiſſum; fundo, fudi, fuſum; tundo, tutudi, tunſum; pendo, pependi, penſum; tendo, tetendi, tenſum & tentum; pedo, pepedi, peditum; cado, cecidi, caſum; cædo, cecidi, cæſum; cedo, ceſſi, ceſſum, &c.

Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo, claudo, plaudo, rodo, *make* ſi, *and thoſe that have Supines make* ſum.

Go, xi, ctum; *as* jungo, junxi, junctum.

Except r *before* go *makes* ſi *and* ſum; *as* ſpargo, ſparſi, ſparſum: *but* lego, legi, ctum; ago, egi, actum; tango, tetigi, tactum; pungo, pupugi & punxi, punctum; frango, fregi, fractum: pango, pepegi, pegi & panxi, pactum, &c.

Theſe 5. *Verbs*, Fingo, mingo, ſtringo, pingo *and* ringo, *caſt away* n *in their Supines and make* xi, ctum, *but* figo, fixi, fixum.

Ho,

Ho, xi, ctum; *as* traho, traxi, tractum, &c.

Lo, ui, tum; *as* colo, colui, cultum, &c.

Except Pſallo & ſallo, ſalli, ſalſum; vello, velli & vulſi, vulſum; fallo, fefelli, falſum; cello [*to break*] ceculi, culſum; pello, pepuli, pulſum; alo, alui, altum & alitum, &c.

Mo, ui, itum, *as* vomo, ui, itum, &c. *Except* Emo, emi, emptum; como, pſi, ptum; promo, pſi, tum; demo, pſi, ptum; premo, preſſi, preſſum, &c.

No, vi, tum; *as* ſino, ſivi, ſitum, &c.

Except Temno, tempſi, temptum; ſterno, ſtravi, ſtratum; ſperno, ſprevi, ſpretum; lino, levi, lini & livi, litum; cerno, crevi, cretum; gigno, genui, genitum; pono, poſui, poſitum; cano, cecini, cantum, &c.

Po, pſi, ptum; *as* ſcalpo, pſi, ptum, &c. *Except* Rumpo, rupi, ruptum; ſtrepo, ſtrepui, ſtrepitum, &c.

Quo, qui, tum; *as* relinquo, reliqui, relictum, &c. *but* cóquo, coxi, coctum.

Ro, vi, tum; *as* ſero, ſevi, ſatum;

but

but ſero, ſevi, ſertum; verro, verri, verſum; uro, uſſi, uſtum; gero, geſſi, geſtum; quæro, ſivi, ſitum; tero, trivi, tritum; curro, cucurri, curſum, &c.

So, ſivi, ſitum; *as* arceſſo, arceſſivi, arceſſitum, &c.

Except Capeſſo, capeſſi & capeſſivi, capeſſitum; faceſſo, ſſi, ſivi, ſitum; viſo, viſi, viſum; pinſo, ſui, pinſitum, pinſum, piſtum, &c.

Sco, vi, tum; *as* noſco, novi, notum; *but* paſco, pavi, paſtum; creſco, crevi, cretum; poſco, popoſci; diſco, didici; quiniſco, quexi, &c.

To, ti, ſum; *as* verto, verti, verſum;

Except Siſto, ſtiti, ſtatum; mitto, miſi, miſſum; peto, petivi, petitum: ſterto, ſtertui; meto, meſſui, meſſum, flecto, flexi, flexum; pecto, pexui & pexi, pexum; necto, nexui & nexi, nexum, &c.

Vo, vi, tum: *as* volvo, volvi, volutum; ſolvo, ſolvi, ſolutum: *but* vivo, vixi, victum; lavo, lavi, lotum & lautum &c.

Xo, ui, tum: *as* texo, ui, tum, &c.

Cio, ci, ctum, *as* facio, feci, factum;

jacio,

jacio, jeci, jactum : *but* lacio, lexi, lectum; ſpecio, ſpexi, ſpectum, &c.

Dio, di, ſum ; *as* fodio, fodi, foſſum, &c.

Gio, gi, ctum ; *as* fugio, fugi, fugitum, &c.

Io ; *as* meio, mixi, mictum, &c.

Pio, pi, tum ; *as* capio, cepi, captum, &c.

Except Cupio, ivi, itum, rapio, rapui, raptum ; ſapio, ſapui & ſapivi, &c.

Rio, ri, tum ; *as* pario, peperi, partũ, &c.

Tio ; *as* Quatio, quaſſi, quaſſum, &c.

Uo, ui, utum ; *as* Statuo, ſtatui, ſtatutum, &c.

Except Pluo, plui & pluvi, plutum ; ſtruo, ſtruxi, ſtructum ; fluo, fluxi, fluxum ; luo, lui, luitum ; ruo, rui, ruitum, &c.

Quarta dat is, ivi, ut monſtrat, ſcio, ſcis, tibi ſcivi ; & ſupinum in itum ; *as* audio, audivi, auditum, &c.

Except Venio, veni ventum : cambio, campſi, campſum & cambitum : raucio, rauci, rauſum : ſartio, ſarſi, ſartum : ſartio, ſarſi ſartum : ſepio, pſi, ptum : ſentio, ſi, ſum : ſalcio, ſi, tum : haurio, ſi, ſtum : ſancio,

ſancio, xi, ctum: vincio, xi, ctum: ſalio, ſalui & ſalii, ſaltum: amicio, amicui & amixi, amictum: ſepelio, ſepelivi, ſepultum: ſingultio, ſingultivi, ſingultum: veneo, venivi & venii, venum: aperio, aperui, apertum: operio, operui, opertum: *but* reperio, reperi, repertum, &c.

Rules for declining of compound Verbs.

THe Compound *Verb hath commonly the ſame Præterperfect Tenſe, and Supines, which the* Simple *Verb hath*: *as* Doceo, docui, doctum: edoceo, edocui, edoctum.

Except. 1. *The ſyllable which is doubled in the Simple Verb, is not uſually doubled in the Compound.*

But præcurro, excurro, repungo, *alſo the compounds of* diſco *and* poſco *do retain the doubling in the Præterperfect Tenſe.*

2. Plico, plicui, *when it is compounded with* ſub, *as* ſupplico, *or with a Noun, as* multiplico, *maketh* avi.

But applico, complico, replico *and* ex*make* ui, *or* avi.

3. *The compounds of* oleo, olui, *make* olevi;

olevi; *but* redoleo, *and* ſuboleo, *make* ui.

4. *The compounds of* pungo, pupugi, *make* punxi: *but* repungo *makes* repupugi, *ſeldom* repunxi.

5. *The compounds of* Do, dedi, *that are of the* third *Conjugation*: *as* Addo, credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo, obdo, condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo, *make* didi: *only* abſcondo *makes* abſcondi.

6. *The compounds of* Sto, ſteti, *make* ſtiti: *of* cano, cecini, *make* ui: *as* concino, concinui: *of* pario, peperi, *make* perui, *but* comperio *and* reperio, *make* peri.

7. *Theſe compounds of* lego, *viz.* Intelligo, diligo, negligo, *make* lexi.

8. *Theſe* 4. *compounds of* Maneo, manſi, viz. Præmineo, emineo, promineo, immineo, *make* minui.

9. Compeſco *and* diſpeſco, *make* peſcui: *of* paſco, pavi.

10. *The compounds of* Tundo *make* tuſum: *of* ruo, rutum: *of* ſalio, ſultum: *of* ſero, ſitum: *of* eſtum, eſum: *of* noſco, *two only*, *make* cognitum *and* agnitum: *the*

the reſt make notum *in their Supines.*

11. *Theſe Supines,* Captum, factum, jactum, raptum: cantum, partum, ſparſum, carptum, fartum, *if compounded, change* a *into* e: *as* conceptum, &c.

12. *Theſe Verbs, if compounded, change the firſt vowel into* e *in all Tenſes:* Damno, lacto, ſacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, fatiſcor, partio, carpo, patro, ſcando, ſpargo, pario, &c.

13. *Theſe Verbs, if compounded, do change the firſt vowel into* i *in all Tenſes: as* Habeo, lateo, ſalio, ſtatuo, cado, lædo, pango pegi, cano, quæro, cædo cecîdi, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, ſapio, rapio, &c.

But the compounds of Claudo, quatio, lavo, *caſt away* a: *as* occludo, percutio, proluo, &c.

The compounds of Scalpo, calco, ſalto, *change* a *into* u: *as* exculpo, inculco, reſulto, &c.

13. *Theſe Verbs, if compounded, change the firſt ſyllable into* i, *in the Preſent Tenſe, and in all Tenſes that come from it:* Ago, emo, ſedeo, rego, frango: capio, jacio,

jacio, lacio, ſpecio, premo *and* facio, *when it is compounded with a Præpoſition.*

Verbs in or *take their Præterperfect Tenſe from the latter Supine, by changing* u *into* us, *and adding* ſum vel fui, *as of* lectu, lectus ſum vel fui, &c.

And Verbs Deponents do imitate the paſſive Verbs, ſaving, *that Deponents are declined with Gerunds and Supines, like Active Verbs.*

Theſe Verbs have a double Præterperfect Tenſe, one of the active, another of the Paſſive voice: Cæno, cænavi, & cænatus ſum: juro, avi, atus: poto, avi, potus: titubo, avi, atus: careo, carui & caſſus: prandeo, di, ſus: pateo, ui, ſſus: placeo, ui, & placitus: ſueſco, ſuevi & ſuetus: veneo, ivi & venditus: nubo, nupſi, nupta ſum: mereor, merui & meritus, &c.

Add to theſe, Libet, libuit & libitum eſt: licet, licuit & licitum: tædet, tæduit & pertæſum: pudet, puduit & puditum: piget, piguit & pigitum, &c.

But Audeo, auſus ſum: gaudeo, gaviſus ſum: fido, fiſus ſum: ſoleo, ſolitus ſum: mæreo, mæſtus ſum, &c. *Some*

Some Verbs borrow their Præterperfect Tenſe of other Verbs; *as* Inceptives *in* ſco, *ſtanding for the* primitive, *will have the Præterperfect Tenſe of the* primitive; *as* Tepeſco, tepui; ferveſco, fervi.

Alſo Cerno, vidi; quatio, concuſſi; ferio, percuſſi; meio, minxi; ſido, ſedi; tollo, ſuſtuli; ſum, fui; fero, tuli; ſiſto, ſteti; furo, inſanivi, &c.

Likewiſe, Veſcor, paſtus ſum; medeor, medicatus ſum; liquor, liquefactus ſum; reminiſcor, recordatus ſum, &c.

Theſe Verbs want the Præterperfect Tenſe; Vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo. *And all* Inceptives *that come of Nouns*, *as* Pueraſco; *and all Paſſives, whoſe Actives want their Supines. And all* Meditatives, *or* Deſideratives, *except* parturio *and* eſurio, *which two have the Præterperfect Tenſe.*

Theſe Verbs ſeldom have their Supines; Lambo, mico *micui*; rudo, ſcabo, parco *peperci*; diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco; dego, ango, fugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago; Pſallo, volo, nolo, malo,

tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido; flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo: *The compounds of* Nuo, *as* renuo; *of* cado, *as* incido: (*but* occido *makes* occaſum, *and* recido, recaſum:) reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo; ſterto, timeo, luceo, arceo, (*but the compounds of* arceo, *make* ercitum: *alſo the compounds of* gruo *want their Supines: Likewiſe all* Neuters *of the* ſecond *Conjugation, that make their Praterperfect Tenſe in* ui, *want their Supines.*

Except Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo *and* caleo, *which have their Supines.*

Defective Verbs.

Indic. praſ. ſing. Aio, ais, ait: *Pl* aiunt, *Imper. ſing.* aiebam, bas, bat: *Pl.* bamus, batis, bant. *Imper.* ai. *Sub. ſin.* aias, aiat: *Pl.* aiamus, aiant. *Part. praſ.* aians.

Subjunct. praſ. ſin. Auſim, ſis, ſit: *Pl.* auſint.

Indic. ſalvebis. *Imp.* ſalve, veto: *Pl.* ſalvete, tote: *Infin.* ſalvere.

Imp.

Imp. Ave, aveto: *Pl.* avete, avetote: *Infin.* avere.

Imp. Cedo: *Pl.* cedito: *for* dic, & dicite.

Fut. Faxo vel faxim, is, it: *Pl.* faxint, *for* faciam, *or* fecero.

Sub. Imper. Forem, res, ret: *Pl.* forent, *for* essem. *Infin.* fore, *for* futurum esse.

Indic. præs. Quæso: *Pl.* quæsumus.

Infit: *Pl.* infiunt, *for* dicit, *or* dixit, *and* dicunt.

Indic. præs. Inquam, inquis, inquit: *Pl.* inquimus, inquiunt, *Preterperf.* inquisti, inquit. *Fut.* inquies, inquiet. *Imp.* inque, inquito. *Sub.* inquiat. *Part.* inquiens.

Indic. Valebis. *Imp.* vale, valeto: *Pl.* valete, valetote. *Infin.* valere.

Imp. Apage, apagite.

Odi, cæpi, memini *and* novi, *have all the Tenses, which come from the Pretertense regularly, but are defective in all other Tenses. Except* memento, mementote.

Dor, der, for, fer, *are not read in their simple Verbs.*

SYNTAXIS.

VErbum perſonale cohæret cum Nominativo numero & perſona, ut *Nunquam ſera eſt ad bonos mores via.*

Nominativus ſæpe ſubauditur, ut, *Dico, dicis, dixit.*

Aliquando verbum *infinitum*, membrum orationis, aut dictio artificioſe poſita, ſupplet locum nominativi: [*& ſubſtantivi*] ut, *Ingenuas didiciſſe fideliter artes emollit mores.*

Verba infiniti modi pro nominativo, accuſativum ante ſe ſtatuunt, ut, *Te redііſſe incolumem gaudeo.*

Verbum inter duos nominativos diverſorum numerorum poſitum cum alterutro convenire poteſt, at ſæpius cum poſteriore, ut, *Quid niſi vota ſuperſunt.*

Impерſonalia præcedentem nominativum non habent, ut, *Tædet me vitæ.*

Nomen multitudinis ſingulare quandoque verbo plurali jungitur, ut, *Pars abiêre.*

Duo aut plures nominativi ſingulares

per

per conjunctionem copulati verbum plurale ſæpe exigunt: quod nominativo dignioris perſonæ reſpondebit, ut, *Ego & tu ſumus*, &c.

Eſt, autem prima perſona dignior quàm ſecunda: & ſecunda quàm tertia.

Adjectivum cum Subſtantivo, genere, numero, & caſu conſentit, ut, *Rara avis in terris*, &c.

Relativum eſt Adjectivum in genere, & numero, Subſtantivum in Caſu, ut, *Felix qui potuit boni fontem viſere lucidum. Cui ſimilem non vidi.*

Duo aut plura Subſtantiva per conjunctionem copulata exigunt Adjectivum, aut Relativum plurale, quod cum ſuppoſito dignioris generis quadrabit, ut, *Rex & Regina beati. Pater & mater, quos dilexi*, &c.

Dignius eſt maſculinum genus, quàm femininum; & femininum, quàm neutrum.

In rebus verò inanimatis, Adjectivum, & Relativum erunt neutrius generis, ut, *Arcus & calami ſunt bona: Arcus & calami, quæ tu fregiſti.*

Subſtantivum cum Subſtantivo ejuſdem rei, aut perſonæ, in eodem caſu conveniet, ut, *Effodiuntur opes irritamenta malorum.*

Quum duo Subſtantiva diverſæ ſignificationis concurrunt, poſterius in genitivo ponitur, ut, *Creſcit amor nummi*, &c

Proinde hic Genitivus ſæpiſſimè in Adjectivum poſſeſſivum mutatur; ut, *Patris domus, paterna domus.*

Eſt etiam ubi in dativum vertitur; ut, *Urbi pater eſt.*

Adjectivum in neutro genere abſolutè poſitum eſt Subſtantivum & aliquando genitivum poſtulat; ut, *Paululum pecuniæ.*

Prius Subſtantivum quandoque ſubauditur; ut, *Hujus video Byrrhiam*, ſubaudi *ſervum.*

Laus & vituperium rei variis modis effertur, at frequentiùs in ablativo, vel genitivo; ut, *Vir nullâ fide.*

Adjectiva, quæ deſiderium, notitiam, memoriam, atq; iis contraria ſignificant, genitivum adſciſcunt; ut, *Eſt natura hominum novitatis avida.*

Adjectiva *verbalia* in ax, etiam in genitivum

nitivum feruntur; ut, *Audax ingenii.*

Nomina partitiva, Interrogativa, & numeralia genitivo gaudent; ut, *Utrum horum mavis, accipe.*

In alio vero ſenſu dativum; ut, *Nulli pietate ſecundus: huic diverſum.*

Interrogativum & ejus Redditivum ejuſdem caſus & temporis erunt; ut, *Quarum rerum nulla eſt ſatietas? Divitiarum.*

Niſi Interrogatio fiat per *Cujus, cuja, cujum*; ut, *Cujum pecus? Laniorum.* Aut per dictionem variæ Syntaxeos; ut, *Furtine accuſas, an homicidii? utroque.* Vel per poſſeſſiva, *Meus, tuus, ſuus*, &c. reſpondendum eſt; ut, *Cujus eſt hic codex? Meus.*

Comparativa, & Superlativa accepta partitivè, genitivum (unde & genus ſortiuntur) exigunt; ut, *Manuum fortior eſt dextra: digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus.*

Comparativa cùm exponuntur per *quàm* ablativum adſciſcunt, ut, *Vilius argentum eſt auro.*

Adſciſcunt & alterum ablativum, qui

menſuram exceſſus ſignificat; ut, *Quanto doctior es, tanto te geras ſubmiſſiùs.*

Tanto, quanto, multo, longe, ætate, natu, utrique gradui apponuntur; ut, *Major & maximus ætate; major & maximus natu.*

Adjectiva, quibus commodum, incommodum, ſimilitudo, diſſimilitudo, voluptas, ſubmiſſio, aut relatio ad aliquid ſignificatur, in dativum tranſeunt; ut, *Jucundus amicis.*

Sed quædam ex his genitivo gaudent; ut, *Domini ſimilis* es: *Mens conſcia recti.*

Communis, alienus, immunis, variis caſibus ſerviunt; ut, *Non aliena conſilii: alienus ambitioni.*

Verbalia in *bilis*, accepta paſſivè, & participalia in *dus*, dativo gaudent; ut, *Mihi memorandus: nulli penetrabilis aſtro.*

Magnitudinis menſura ſubjicitur adjectivis in ablativo, vel accuſativo interdum & in genitivo; ut, *Liber craſſus tres pollices: Fons latus tribus pedibus: Area lata pedum denûm.*

Adjectiva quæ ad copiam, egeſtatémve pertinent

pertinent, interdum ablativo, interdum & genitivo gaudent; ut, *Dives agris, dives opum.*

Adjectiva regunt ablativum significantem causam; ut, *Pallidus irâ.*

Forma vel modus rei adjicitur nominibus in ablativo: ut, *Nomine Grammaticus.*

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, fretus, extorris, auferendi casum regunt; ut, *Dignus es odio.*

Horum nonnulla genitivum interdum vindicant; ut, *Militia est operis altera digna tui.*

Verba Substantiva, ut sum, forem, fio, verba passiva, vel passivè significantia, item verba gestûs, ut sedeo, dormio curro, utrinque nominativum expetunt; ut, *Deus est summum bonum.*

Denique omnia ferè verba post se nominativum habent Adjectivi nominis; ut, *Boni discunt sedulì.*

Infinitum quoque eosdem casus utrinq; habet; ut, *Hypocrita cupit videri justus*; vel, *se videri justum.*

Sum genitivum postulat quoties significat

ficat poſſeſſionem, officium, aut ad aliquid pertinere; ut, *Pecus eſt Melibœi.*

Verba æſtimandi genitivo gaudent; ut, *Plurimi paſſim fit pecunia.*

Æſtimo vel genitivum, vel ablativum adſciſcit; ut, *Non hujus te æſtimo: Magno ubique virtus æſtimanda eſt.*

Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, aſſis, hujus, teruncii, hi sverbis, æſtimo, pendo, facio, peculiariter adjiciuntur; ut, *Ego illum flocci pendo.*

Singularia ſunt iſta; *Æqui boni conſulo*, vel *facio*; id eſt, *In bonam accipio partem.*

Verba accuſandi, damnandi, monendi, abſolvendi, & *conſimilia*, genitivum poſtulant, qui crimen ſignificet; ut, *Qui alterum incuſat probri, ipſum ſe intueri oportet.*

Vertitur hic genitivus aliquando in ablativum; ut, *Condemnabo eodem ego te crimine.*

Uterque, nullus, alter, neuter, alius, ambo, & ſuperlativus gradus non niſi in ablativo id genus verbis ſubduntur; ut, *Accuſat me utroque.*

Satago

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, genitivum admittunt; ut, *Is rerum ſuarum ſatagit.*

At miſereor & miſereſco rariùs cum dativo leguntur; ut, *Hæc miſereor.*

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, memini, genitivum, aut accuſativum deſiderant; ut, *Datæ fidei reminiſcitur.*

Potior aut genitivo, aut ablativo jungitur; ut, *Potior voto, potior urbis.*

Omnia verba acquiſitivè poſita adſiſcunt dativum ejus rei cui aliquid acquiritur aut admittitur; ut, *Mihi iſtic nec ſeritur, nec metitur.*

Verba ſignificantia Commodum, aut incommodum (*excipe lædo, offendo, juvo*) regunt dativum; ut, *Non potes mihi commodare.*

Verba dandi & reddendi: promittendi, ac ſolvendi: imperandi & nuntiandi: obſequendi & repugnandi: minandi & iraſcendi: fidendi & comparandi, exigunt dativum; ut, *Sic parvis componere magna ſolebam.*

Sum cum compoſitis (*præter poſſum*) exigit dativum; ut, *Mihi nec obeſt, nec prodeſt.*

Eſt

Eſt pro habeo dativum exigit; ut, *Eſt mihi domi pater.*

Sum cum multis aliis geminum adſciſcit dativum; ut, *Exitio eſt avidis mare nautis.*

Dativum poſtulant verbi compoſita cum his præpoſitionibus, *Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, inter, ſuper, contra*; ut, *Ego meis majoribus virtute præluxi.*

Sed præeo, prævincio, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, prævertor (*& aliquando præſto*) accuſativo junguntur; ut, *Præſtat ingenio alius alium.*

Verba tranſitiva exigunt accuſativum; ut, *Percontatorem fugito.*

Verba neutra accuſativum admittunt cognatæ ſignificationis, & interdum ablativum; ut, *Ire viam, vel viâ: vivere vitam, vel vitâ.*

Sunt quæ figuratè accuſativum habent; ut, *Qui Curios ſimulant, & Bacchanalia vivunt.*

Verba rogandi, docendi, veſtiendi, & celandi, duplicem regunt accuſativum; ut, *Dedocebo te iſtos mores.*

Veſtiendi

Veſtiendi verba interdum mutant alterum accuſativum in dativum, vel ablativum; ut, *Induo te tunicâ, vel tibi tunicam.*

Quodvis verbum admittit ablativum ſignificantem inſtrumentum, aut cauſam, aut modum actionis; ut, *Dæmona non armis, ſed morte ſubegit Ieſus.*

Quibuſlibet verbis ſubjicitur nomen pretii in ablativo caſu, ut, *Teruntio, ſeu vitioſâ nuce non emerim.*

Excipiuntur hi genitivi ſine ſubſtantivis poſiti, Tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, pluris, minoris, &c. *Tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.*

Valeo etiam cum accuſativo junctum reperitur, ut, *Denarii dicti, quòd denos æris valebant.*

Verba abundandi, implendi, onerandi, & his diverſa, ablativo gaudent, & interdum genitivo; ut, *Amore abundas Antipho. Quaſi tu hujus indigeas patris.*

Fungor, fruor, utor, & ſimilia, ablativo junguntur; ut, *Optimum eſt alienâ frui inſaniâ.*

Verbi,

Verbis, quæ vim comparationis obtinent, adjicitur ablativus significans mensuram excessûs; ut, *Ab iis virtutibus superari.*

Quibuslibet verbis additur ablativus absolutè sumptus; ut, *Imperante Augusto natus est Christus.*

Verbis quibusdam additur Ablativus per synecdochen, & poeticè Accusativus; ut, *Ægrotat animo*; *Rubet capillos.*

Quædam tamen efferuntur in gignendi casu; ut, *Angis te animi,*

Eidem verbo diversi casus diversæ rationis apponi possunt; ut, *Dedit mihi vestem pignori, te præsente, propriâ manu.*

Passivis additur ablativus agentis (*sed antecedente præpositione*) & interdum dativus; ut, *Honesta bonis viris non occulta petuntur*: *Laudatur ab his.*

Quorum participia frequentiùs dativis gaudent; ut, *Oblivisc endus & illis.*

Cæteri casus manent in passivis, qui fuerunt activorum; ut, *Privaberis magistratu.*

Quibusdam tum verbis, tum adjectivis familiariter

familiariter ſubjiciuntur verba infinita ; ut, *Juvat morari. Audax omnia perpeti.*

Ponuntur interdum figuratè, & abſolutè verba infinita (*ſubaudito decet, oportet,* &c.) ut, *Hæccine fieri flagitia ?* vel pro tempore Imperfecto ponuntur infinita ; ut, *Criminibus terrere novis,* id eſt, *terrebat.*

Gerundia, ſupina, & Participia regunt caſus ſuorum verborum ; ut, *Utendum eſt ætate.*

Gerundia in di, pendent à quibuſdam tum ſubſtantivis, tum adjectivis ; ut, *Cauſa videndi : certus eundi.*

Interdum non invenuſtè adjicitur Gerundii vocibus etiam genitivus pluralis ; ut, *Cùm illorum videndi gratia me in ferum contuliſſem.*

Gerundia in do, pendent ab his Præpoſitionibus: A, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, ut, *Ignavi à diſcendo citò deterrentur.*

Ponuntur & abſque Præpoſitione ; ut, *Scribendo diſces ſcribere.*

Gerundia in dum, pendent ab his Præpoſitionibus, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter ; ut,

ut, *Inter cœnandum hilares eſte.*

Cùm ſignificatur neceſſitas ponuntur citra præpoſitionem, addito verbo eſt; ut, *Vigilandum eſt ei, qui cupit vincere.*

Vertuntur Gerundii voces in nomina adjectiva; ut, *Generandi gloria mellis.*

Prius Supinum activè ſignificat, & ſequitur verbum, aut participium, ſignificans motum ad locum; ut, *Spectatum veniunt.*

Poſterius Supinum paſſivè ſignificat, & ſequitur nomina adjectiva; ut, *Quod factu fœdum eſt, idem eſt & dictu turpe.*

Quæ ſignificant partem Temporis in ablativo, quæ autem durationem Temporis in accuſativo frequentiùs efferuntur; ut, *Nocte latent mendæ: tres annos regnavit.*

Spatium loci in accuſativo effertur, interdum & in ablativo; ut, *Jam mille paſſus proceſſeram.*

Omne verbum admittit genitivum proprii nominis loci, in quo fit actio, modo primæ vel ſecundæ declinationis, & ſingularis numeri, ſit; ut, *Quid Romæ faciam?*

Hi

Hi genitivi, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, propriorum ſequuntur formam; ut, *Domi bellique ſimul viximus.*

Verùm ſi proprium loci nomen pluralis duntaxat numeri, aut tertiæ declinationis, fuerit, in dativo, vel ablativo ponitur; ut, *Thebis nutritur, an Argis?*

Verbis ſignificantibus motum ad locum apponitur proprium loci in accuſativo; ut, *Eo Londinum.*

Verbis ſignificantibus motum à loco, aut per locum, adjicitur proprium loci in ablativo; ut, *Româ profectus eſt.*

Rus & domus propriorum quadantenus ſequuntur formam; ut, *Ego Rus ibo: Ite domum: Nuper exiit domo: Ruri fere ſe continet: Rure reverſus eſt.*

Hæc Impersonalia, Intereſt, refert, & eſt *pro intereſt*, genitivum perſonæ regunt, his ablativis, Meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ, cujâ, exceptis; ut, *Intereſt magiſtratûs tueri bonos. Tuâ refert teipſum noſſe.*

Hæc Impersonalia accuſandi caſum exigunt. Juvat, decet, *cum compoſitis*, delectat,

ctat, oportet; ut, *Me juvat ire per altum.*

His Impersonalibus subjicitur accusativus cum genitivo, Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, misereſcit, pudet, piget; ut, *Tædet animam meam vitæ meæ.*

Reliqua Impersonalia in dativum feruntur, ut accidit, contingit, placet (ni si quòd his Attinet, pertinet, spectat proprie additur præpositio ad;) ut, *Emori per virtutem mihi præstat.*

Verbum Impersonale passivæ vocis pro singulis personis utriusque numeri indifferenter accipi potest; *videlicet*, ex vi adjuncti casus obliqui; ut, *Statur à me* (id est, sto) *Statur ab illis*, (id est, stant,) &c.

Participia regunt casus verborum, à quibus derivantur; ut, *Duplices tendens ad sydera palmas, talia voce refert.*

Participiorum voces cum fiunt nomina genitivum postulant; ut, *Alieni appetens, sui profusus.*

Exosus, perosus, pertæsus, activè significant, & in accusativum feruntur; ut, *Pertæsus ignaviam suam.*

Exosus & perosus passivè significantia etiam

etiam cum dandi casu leguntur; ut, *Exosus Deo, & Sanctis.*

Natus, prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, in ablativum feruntur; ut, *Bona bonis prognata parentibus.*

En & ecce demonstrandi Adverbia nominativo frequentiùs junguntur, accusativo rariùs; ut, *En Priamus!*

En & ecce exprobrandi Adverbia cum accusativo nectuntur; ut, *En animum & mentem.*

Quædam Adverbia loci, temporis, & quantitatis, genitivum post se recipiunt; ut, *Ubi gentium?*

Instar aliquando genitivum regit; ut, *Instar montis.*

Quædam Adverbia dativum admittunt nominum unde deducta sunt; ut, *Venit obviam illi.*

Cedo, flagitantis exhiberi, accusativum regit; ut, *Cedo quemvis arbitrum.*

Adverbia diversitatis, Aliter, secus, & illa duo, antè, pòst, cum ablativo non rarò inveniuntur; ut, *Multò aliter: paulò secus.*

Plus

Plus nominativo genitivo, accuſativo, & ablativo junctum reperitur; ut, *Paulo plus trecenta vehicula ſunt amiſſa.*

Conjunctiones copulativæ & disjunctivæ cum his quatuor quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, ſimiles omnino caſus & modos nectunt (*niſi caſualis dictionis ratio aliqua repugnet*;) ut, *Socrates docuit Xenophontem, et Platonem.*

Præpoſitio ſubaudita interdum facit, ut addatur ablativus; ut, *Habeo te loco parentis.*

Præpoſitio in compoſitione eundem nonnunquam caſum regit quem extra Compoſitionem regebat; ut, *Detrudunt naves ſcopulo.*

Quædam Præpoſitiones accuſativum, quædam ablativum, & quædam tum accuſativum, tum ablativum, regunt; ut, *Ad me*; *à me*; *ſubter terram*, *ſubter aquis.*

Tenus gaudet ablativo, & ſingulari & plurali; ut, *Pube tenus.* At genitivo tantum plurali; ut, *Crurum tenus.*

O, Interjectio exclamantis nominativo, accuſativo & vocativo jungitur; ut, *O formoſe puer!* Heu

Heu & Prô nunc nominativo, nunc accuſativo adhærent; ut, *Heu priſca fides! heu ſtirpem inviſam!*

Hei & Væ, dativo apponuntur; ut, *Hei mihi! væ miſero mihi!*

Figura.

EST novata arte aliquâ dicendi forma.

Figuræ dictionis ſunt ſex.

Proſtheſis, Aphæreſis, Epentheſis, Syncope, Paragoge, Apocope.

Proſtheſis apponit literam vel ſyllabam initio dictionis; ut, *gnatus* pro *natus*.

Aphæreſis aufert ab initio; ut, *ruit* pro *eruit*; *pone* metum, pro *depone*.

Epentheſis interponit literam aut ſyllabam medio dictionis; ut, *Induperator*, pro *Imperator*; *relligio* pro *religio*.

Syncope tollit è medio; ut, *dixti*, pro *dixiſti*.

Paragoge addit literam aut ſyllabam fini dictionis; ut, *dicier*, pro *dici*.

Apocope aufert à fine; ut, *ingeni*, pro *ingenii*.

Figuræ

Figuræ conſtructionis ſunt octo.

Appoſitio, Evocatio, Syllepſis, Prolepſis, Zeugma, Syntheſis, Antiptoſis, Synecdoche.

Appoſitio eſt declaratio unius ſubſtantivi per alterum in eodem caſu; ut, *Flumen Rhenus*; *Urbs Athenæ*; quæ interdum omittitur; ut, *Urbs Patavii.*

Evocatio eſt immediata tertiæ perſonæ ad primam, vel ſecundam reductio. Eſtque explicita; ut, *Ego pauper laboro*; vel implicita; ut, *Populus ſuperamur ab uno.* Subauditur *nos.*

Syllepſis eſt comprehenſio indignioris perſonæ vel generis ſub digniore; ut, *Ego et mater miſeri perimus.*

Prolepſis eſt pronuntiatio quædam rerum ſummaria: Eſtque explicita, ut, *Equi concurrunt, hic à dextrâ, ille à ſiniſtrâ Hippodromi:* vel implicita; ut, *Alter in alterius jactabant lumina vultus.*

Eſt etiam alia quædam Prolepſis, cum id, quod poſterius geſtum eſt, ante diſcribimus; ut, *Lavináque venit littora.*

Zeugma

Zeugma est unius verbi vel adjectivi ad diversa suppositа reductio; ut, *Nihil te nocturnum præsidium palatii, Nihil urbis vigiliæ, Nihil timor populi, Nihil consensus bonorum omnium, Nihil hic munitissimus habendi Senatus locus, Nihil horum ora, vultusque moverunt?*

Tribus modis fit Zeugma. In personâ; ut, *Ego et tu studes.* In genere; ut, *Maritus et uxor est irata.* In numero; ut, *Hìc illius arma, Hìc currus fuit.*

Synthesis est oratio congrua sensu non voce; ut, *Anser fœta. Centauro in magnâ. Turba ruunt. Pars mersi tenuêre ratem.*

Antiptosis est positio casus pro casu; ut, *Urbem, quam statuo, vestra est. Libri omne genus elegantiâ referti.* Sic *id genus, quod genus*, &c. pro *ejus generis*, &c.

Synecdoche est, cum qualitas partis attribuitur toti; ut, *Æthiops albus dentes.*

Per Synecdochen nomina adjectiva, item verba passiva, & neutralia, possunt regere

regere accuſativum aut ablativum ſignificantem locum in quo eſt proprietas aut paſſio; ut, *æger pedes*, vel *pedibus*: *Redimitus tempora lauro.*

F I N I S.